

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1826.

[NO. 104.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$12,000	is \$12,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,340	1,340
6	1,000	6,000
12	500	6,000
156	50	7,800
780	10	7,800
7,800	5	39,000

8,760 Prizes. 97,440
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.
Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.

There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 18th of this month. It being the anniversary meeting, it is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance at an early hour.

J. SMITH, Sec'y.

Oct. 4th 1826.—S104

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,500
8	1,000
10	500
20	200
40	100
50	50
450	20
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430
14,886 Blanks

(Not two Blanks to a Prize.)

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200
Second day, 500
Third day, 500
Fourth day, 500
Fifth day, 500
Sixth day, 500
Seventh day, 500
Eighth day, 500
Ninth day, 1,000
Tenth day, 1,000
Eleventh day, 1,000
Twelfth day, 1,000
Thirteenth day, 1,000
Fourteenth day, 1,000
Fifteenth day, 1,500
Sixteenth day, 5,000
Seventeenth day, 10,000
Eighteenth day, 20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 14136

ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or book account, are requested to make payment against the first of November. In so doing, they will oblige me and save cost.

ELAM MOORE.

September 28, 1826.—31103

Leather, Hides, &c.

THE subscriber has for sale, Upper, Sole and Harness Leather, which he will dispose of for Cash, or, if credited, for notes payable one day after date; as he is determined to keep no book account. He will also exchange Leather for Hides; at cash prices; or he will pay cash for them; and in case he has not cash by him at the time, will give his note, payable one day after date.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Sept. 25, 1826.—41104

Russner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUSSENER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

TRAVELS.

LETTERS FROM PRUSSIA.

[FROM THE UTICA SENTINEL.]

LETTER XXXIII.

MAGDEBURG, JAN. 1826.

After a stay of between two and three days, I left Brunswick for Magdeburg. For several miles the Harz mountains are constantly in view towards the south, exhibiting a varied and sublime scenery. A great part of the chain, consisting of numerous and abrupt elevations, about 80 miles, extending from north-east to south-west, is visible at once, and gives a lofty impression of the magnificence of these mountains, so famed in history and fable. The Broker proudly rears his head amongst his fellows, and in proof of his pre-eminence, still wears, though alone, his snowy mantle.

These mountains extend through the States of Germany, Prussia, Hanover, Brunswick, and some smaller sovereigns having a share, all deriving a considerable revenue from their mineral treasures, in which they are probably the richest in Europe.

At the foot of these mountains commences the sandy country, though at first intermixed with loam, which extends, with few exceptions, to the Baltic. Being level, it offers little to interest the eye, while the soil being, even in this quarter, principally sand, is not very productive. It presents an entire contrast to the rich fields in the southern part of Hanover and Brunswick. Over the latter, nature has scattered her bounties with a liberal hand; but diligent cultivation can bring the former to only a moderate degree of fertility. This difference is observable in the villages themselves, which, though they are no where in Germany remarkable for neatness and comfort, have here a peculiar dry, withered, and dusty appearance.

I judge from the inns, neatness is far from being a characteristic of the peasants. Stone floors, which are almost universal, are not favorable to cleanliness, since, where there is necessarily a good deal of dirt, it seems no great sin to leave a little more. Pocket-handkerchiefs seem entirely unknown amongst them, the hand being a substitute, which, as the greater includes the less, not improbably renders them insensible to every other species of filth. They are, notwithstanding, civil and obliging, salut the passenger with a "good day," and not unfrequently use the good old-fashioned custom of pulling off their hats.

Though a populous country, it often wears an air of desolation; since one may pass a mile or two without seeing a house, or a single living creature. There is, throughout, much less of motion and bustle than among our population, every one confining himself more to his own district and population.

The arrangement of the inns, both in town and country, is well calculated to promote the convenience of the traveller. The only one fixed meal is at noon, and of this it is at the option of each one to partake or not. There is no general charge of so much per day, but every separate article, down to the light, is noticed and presented in the bill. Though this arrangement enables every traveller to regulate, in a manner, his expenses, yet in the ordinary style in the cities, they are much greater than with us; in fact, when we take into account the different value of money, about twice as great. You are expected to pay the servant, the amount being left entirely to your generosity; and though this custom weighs somewhat heavily on the person, yet by receiving a prompt and obliging attention, adds materially to the comfort of travelling.

In lodging, the foreigner is in danger of one or two extremes: if he places himself, as he would naturally do, on the uppermost of the two beds, which always constitute the sleeping apparatus, he is liable to freeze, for he either finds no covering at all, or a very slight one; if, on the other hand, he places himself between them, as he is expected to do, he runs the risk of being smothered by the unusual heat. A foreigner told me that he, on first arriving in the country, fell into the error, and placing himself on the upper bed, called for a long time lustily for bed-clothes, before he discovered his mistake.

Stoves are in universal use for lodging and sitting rooms, and are conveniently heated from the outside, having the mouth in the passage. The expense of fuel is so great as to preclude the use of open fire places, and to cause great suffering in the winter season among the poor peasants.

There are no towns of consequence between Brunswick and Magdeburg. The most considerable is Helmstadt, formerly the seat of a University, which was abolished by the Flemish, of 1806. A flourishing Gymnasium, which has nearly 400 members, has been established on its ruins, and when it is considered that it is distant only 16 or 18 miles from Wolfen buttel, where is a Gymnasium of still greater numbers, affords a strong proof of the literary spirit of the country. The towns in Brunswick are in a better condition than their neighbors in Hanover and Prussia, as, in consequence of being free from that curse of modern times, a national debt, they are less burdened with taxes.

In approaching the Elbe, the country assumes the appearance of greater fertility, and though its banks are remarkably low, they have a certain richness which compensates for the absence of the lofty and sublime.

This celebrated fortress is washed on one side by the Elbe, and on the other defended by fortifications of such extent and strength, as to render it almost impregnable, if manned with a sufficient force. It has been but once captured, by Tilly, in the 30 years' war, who treated the inhabitants with the most savage barbarity, among whom there are still current many tales of this horrid inhumanity. He seems, in fact, to have been the bloodiest and most unsparing of modern warriors. Not far east of Brunswick is one of his battle grounds, in passing which, I was overtaken by an inhabitant of a neighboring town, of between 2 and 3000 inhabitants, who told me that the destruction which he made after the battle was so complete, that it was still a current report amongst the citizens, that a swine was the only living thing found in the place, after he had abandoned it. Magdeburg had never before been captured, and one of the gates has still the figure of a virgin represented upon it, which my guide told me was placed there before the capture by Tilly, to denote that it had never surrendered.

He also showed me the house of the ruling Burgomaster, by whom the city was surrendered, and in commemoration of this degrading act, the date of the event is inscribed in large figures on the front. It was designed no less as a warning to him than to deter all future Generals and Governors from such an infamous proceeding. The Prussian Government seems to rely greatly on the principle of honor in its commanders and soldiers, and as it cannot bestow great pecuniary rewards on bravery and good conduct, supplies its place by honorable distinctions on the one hand, and degrading stigmas on the other. When a subaltern or private deserts, a coarse wooden image of him, or his name rudely carved, is hung in some conspicuous place, in order to make him the object of general scorn and ridicule.

GYPSIES.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Times, from a friend travelling in Europe, dated London.

"A few miles from Newcastle we saw an encampment of gypsies—miserable beings indeed; their countenances indicate not one good quality. Their leader was a woman, to whom it would be a compliment to compare Meg Merrilies. She was at least an inch higher than six feet, and large in proportion, and about fifty years of age. Her large bony arms were naked to the elbow; with her long shrivelled fingers she held a pipe to her mouth, which, from its colour, seemed to have been long in her service; matted locks of hair were hanging over her face, and a short gown, made tight to the waist, a coarse brown petticoat, which reached a little below the knee, with blue yarn stockings, stiff leather shoes, and a man's hat on her head, completed her costume. They have no abiding place, and, though in this country tinkering is their profession, they live principally by mean artifices, and small thefts. My compassion was greatly excited for this degraded, and as I thought, neglected race of beings. The laws are severe against them, though less so than formerly, for it was felony,

by statute, for them to come into any part of the kingdom. (5th Eliz. c. 20,) and if they remained one month it was felony, without benefit of clergy. Sir M. Hale states, that thirteen executions took place upon these statutes a few years before the restoration. These sanguinary laws were repealed 23 Geo. III.; but under no severity have they diminished, neither does lenity reclaim them. Spain is supposed to contain 60,000 of them. They are scattered throughout Europe, which, it is believed, contains seven hundred thousand of these vagabonds.

Their origin is a question of interest, and many have ascribed it to a tribe driven from Egypt at an early part of the Christian era, while others see traces of the Hindoo in their looks or language, and imagine them straggling offshoots from the lowest of the Indian castes; but it is my opinion that they are a banditti of Lazzaroni, accumulated in the first instance around a horde of vagrants from one of the eastern continents. It is surprising that they maintain their peculiar traits of character, and personal appearance, in every country where they take up their abode; whether in Scotland, Denmark, Russia, Spain, or Africa, they have the same physiognomy: "their swarthy complexion receives no darker shade from the burning sun of Africa, nor does the mild climate of Europe give them any fairer hue. They contract no additional laziness in Cairo, nor acquire new industry in England." They are insensible to shame and indifferent to justice; incapable of gratitude and of cultivation; are very loquacious, and it is their delight to set cross legged facing the sun, and then to commence chattering. They are cunning, fickle, timorous, revengeful, and malicious in the extreme.

The greater part of the time they wander daily, though often they infest neighborhoods, until they produce a scarcity by their pillage and petty thefts. In Transylvania and Hungary they are more numerous perhaps than in any part of the world, where in the summer they live in tents, and in winter in holes 10 or 12 feet deep in the earth, and are more stationary here than in other countries; for elsewhere they are vagabonds and fugitives. Their occupation is not less peculiar, and coextensive with the race wherever found. They are tinkers and fortune tellers, and persuade the ignorant and superstitious all over the world, that they are skilled in the mysteries of the black art.

It is surprising that no satisfactory account of their origin can be obtained. For near four centuries they have wandered over the earth, and though many benevolent attempts have been made to reclaim them, they have utterly failed.

It was a small company that we saw by the way side, with a few tinkers' tools, and one small child placed for safe conduct on the back of an ass. They commonly take four stakes and drive them in the ground, bringing the tops together, one tying them with a bark withe; they then suspend a kettle from the middle, under which they build a fire and cook the meats and vegetables which they plunder from the barn doors and gardens of adjacent farmers. If brought to justice, it matters not to them, only that if they can get opportunity for revenge they will take it, whether it offers in one year or twenty; for with them that passion never sleeps.

Thus in some districts they indulge their vile practices with impunity, from the well ascertained fact, that punishment is unavailing, and that to provoke them in any way is raising a diabolical and revengeful spirit not soon nor easily allayed.

A sad mistake.—A rattlesnake was about a fortnight since, discovered in the Canal, in Warwasink, by an emigrant from the land of St. Patrick, who supposing it to be an eel, without any ceremony grappled it, exclaiming, "An ale! an ale, by the powers!" Some bystanders soon undeceived him, when it was found that he had been bitten three times by the poisonous reptile. By a timely application, however, the poison was extracted. [Sullivan Whig.]

Admiral Coffin.—It is said that Admiral COFFIN, of the British Navy, during his recent visit to Nantucket, purchased a fine academy for the purpose of educating all the children who are named Coffin, and the descendants of Coffin. The Admiral has appropriated funds for the support of the institution forever, and a gentleman of Boston, who is a descendant of some of the Coffins of Nantucket, will take charge of the school.

A species of mahogany, produced in Africa, is rising in estimation in England. A number of vessels have been loaded with it this year.

Political.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Democratic Press gives the following description of a scene in the "city of brotherly love."

An adjourned Town Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Philadelphia, was on Monday held in the District Room. The room was pretty well filled at the hour to which the meeting had adjourned, at which time Capt. WILLIAM JONES took the chair, and John Geyer, T. P. Macmahon, esqrs. their seat as Secretaries. A clamor was raised, at once, on a motion to read the minutes of the last meeting and a cry of "Yard, Yard, Yard," was raised. A pause occurring, Col. P. A. Brown took occasion to remark that no arrangements had been made for a meeting in the State House Yard, and he did not doubt but more persons could hear and be accommodated where the meeting then was, than in the State House Yard.

"Yard, Yard," again was clamored through the room from the east end. After considerable and most disreputable uproar, Wm. J. Duane, esq. succeeded in obtaining silence long enough for him to beseech the persons, on his side, the Jackson side, not to make so much noise, and assured them that a question carried by clamor and uproar, would not, nor could not, be binding. "The Yard, the Yard, Jackson for ever, huzzu for General Jackson," was again and again clamored forth. Ever and anon a voice was heard out of the windows on the east end, of "send up more Jackson men—we want more Jackson men."

The question to adjourn to the yard being insisted on, before the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairman remarked that a motion to adjourn would be in order, but that the present motion was not a simple motion to adjourn, but involved the questions when and where the meeting would adjourn to, if they should determine to adjourn; and that, therefore, the question to read the minutes was strictly in order and was now before the meeting. The moment the chairman began to sink into his chair, a voice appealing, as loud as it could, was heard from a little man, who could not be seen, except by those immediately around where he stood on the Jackson side, nearly in front of the chair. This little man talked some time, but he might as well have been talking down in a pump, for all the meeting were benefited. At length, after much patient perseverance and no little labor, the chairman succeeded in putting the question on the adjournment, and said it was not possible to determine on which side there was a majority.

A cry of "divide," was now heard, the uproar increased on the Jackson side, and a few persons pushed toward the chair, evidently determined to displace the officers of the meeting. Their friends crowded round them; the press was very great; the furniture gave way, and the pressure became greater and greater. "Let us give them Jackson law," said one rude and boisterous body, who, not respecting himself, felt no respect for the character of the meeting, of which he formed a most unworthy portion.

In this state of things, a gentleman of good reputation, and himself a Jackson man, put himself forward to maintain order and support the chair—he was forthwith assaulted and beat by at least half a dozen men of his own party, and to their eternal dishonor and disgrace he is here recorded, as they have recorded it in black and white on the arms of their friend—FEROCIOUSLY AND FIERCELY BIT HIM!!!

This took place immediately in front, and within a yard of the chair. The Chairman, respecting himself, and the peaceable and respectable persons in the room, and seeing no hope of preserving peace among persons who thus savagely assailed even the members of their own party who were attempting to preserve order, adjourned the meeting to the long room in the Shakespeare Buildings. In a few minutes he, and the Secretaries of the meeting and more than an hundred Democratic citizens were there assembled.

In the mean time, those who remained, as is reported, put Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON in the vacant chair, and made Chandler Price and Joseph Worrell, Secretaries. The number which now remained, could easily have been accommodated in the Court Room, but having made the motion to adjourn, it was deemed most advisable to carry it, and go down into the State House Yard. Being got there, some temporary arrangements were made to elevate the chair, &c. and they proceeded to business, adopting the whole ticket, as reported by the General Ward Committee, including Henry Horn for the 20th Congress. It is said, that on displaying and counting off, the Jackson men, entitled to vote, were found to amount to one hundred and fifty-six. Of that number, small as it is, we know several who will vote for Mr. Sergeant, in preference to Mr. Horn. We give the fact without intermingling remark or conjecture.

The Freeman's Journal, a Jackson paper, says:

"Such was the excitement at the meeting on Monday afternoon, that several

personal conflicts ensued. One gentleman called another, publicly, a liar,—the latter promptly struck the other, and then several persons became concerned in the scuffle. At another end of the room, a person said that one of the candidates for the Presidency was an Atheist!—another person standing near, to convince him, at least, of his being, smote him and knocked divers teeth down his throat. It is supposed that nearly 1000 persons were in the building and yard. Immediately after the meeting, a fellow, looking like a foreigner, drew a Spanish knife on one of the citizens, but was prevented using it. These are the usual incidents of times of particular excitement.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO) SEPT. 22.

Mr. Bates.—This gentleman, recently elected to Congress from Missouri, in the place of Mr. Scott, has been represented, in the Missouri Advocate, Mr. Benton's paper, as the enemy of Mr. Clay, and in consequence, has published the subjoined note. Mr. Bates was the supporter of Mr. Adams during the election canvass for President, and it is understood, is now decidedly favorable to the administration.

To the Editor of the Missouri Advocate.

SIR—The result of the late Congressional election places me in a new relation to the public, and gives to my acts and opinions a consideration which, under ordinary circumstances, would by no means belong to them. This must be my apology to you and to the community, for the publication of this note. If a mistake of my conduct affected me only as an individual, I should not deem it my duty, perhaps not my right, to trouble the public with an explanation. But the relative standing of the representative may, in some degree, affect the interest and character of the State; and hence I consider it my public duty to correct an error into which you have (no doubt unintentionally) fallen.

In your paper of the 17th inst. in an editorial article, it is stated—"That Mr. Bates has been for the last ten years, the consistent enemy, and if we are not mistaken, the constant reviler of Clay; and has dealt as freely with the private character of the Secretary, as any one of our acquaintance." And in your paper of the 24th inst. the idea is still kept up of an inveterate hostility on my part, towards that gentleman, by stating that I "cannot be reconciled to Mr. Clay."

It was with equal regret and surprise that I read those statements—regret that I should have been so much misunderstood as to have been set down for a personal enemy and reviler of Mr. Clay, when I am wholly unconscious of having given occasion, in any one instance, for the employment of such epithets—surprise, because the matter of the statements was altogether new to me; not feeling, and never having felt as the personal enemy of Mr. Clay. That I have differed from Mr. Clay on several important political questions, is most true; but that difference has never produced any feeling of personal hostility, and has certainly never made me his reviler, or induced me to deal freely with his private character; on the contrary, I have thought his talents and public services entitled him to fill high and important stations, tho' I was not in favor of his election to the presidency.

I am sure, sir, you have been led by erroneous information, to make the statements complained of, and that you will take pleasure in correcting them by inserting this note. By so doing, you will oblige your obedient servant, A. BATES.

St. Louis, August 29, 1826.

BEES.—The barbarous and cruel system of smothering bees, may now be totally dispensed with by a plan recently adopted with complete success; it is called "driving," and is easily accomplished, thus:—At dusk, place a metal pot near where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared, with cross-sticks, and cream and sugar smeared inside; invert the old hive into the pot, and quickly place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth, and lift the new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey-hive with a white cloth, to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning, lift a corner of the cloth, so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees well, for a few days, with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after.

A laundress who was employed in the family of one of our former Governors, said to him, with a sigh, "only think, your excellency, how little money would make me happy." "How little, madam?" says the Governor. "O, dear sir, fifty dollars would make me happy." "If that is all you shall have it," and immediately presented it to her. She looked at it with joy and thankfulness; but before the Governor was out of hearing, exclaimed, "I wish I had a hundred."

Galaxy.

During the late assizes for Somersetshire, a witness, in his examination in chief, described himself as a shoe-maker. On being cross-examined, however, as to the nature of his occupation, he replied that he was a blacksmith. "How is this, sir," said the counsel, "did you not tell us that you were a shoemaker?" "I know I did, Zur," replied the witness, "and I say a blacksmith is a shoemaker—or orses."

General Intelligence.

From Africa.—Under date of Acra, July 16th, we have the following intelligence, politely furnished by Capt. Daily of the brig Argus, arrived here yesterday.

The King of Ashantee still continues the war with the English settlements on the Gold Coast, to the detriment of all merchants, and of course to the vessels which visit that Coast. The King of Ashantee, with his army of ten or fifteen thousand men, was at a place called Boom, in the Aquapim Country, about sixty miles from Acra. His intention was to attack the latter place; but, having been so slow in his movements since leaving Camassey, his capital, the English had collected a force equal to the enemy's and superior in equipment, so that they did not fear his approach. Had he been expeditious in his march, he would have overrun all Acra before a force could have been raised sufficient to withstand him. The natives between Acra and Ashantee, have all fled from before the army under the King of Ashantee, which, of course, has put a stop to trade; no gold or ivory coming to the sea-ports, on what is called the Gold Coast.

Providence Journal.

From Calcutta.—We have been favored by Mr. Topliff, with a file of the "Bengal Hurkaru" to April 13. The columns of the Hurkaru partake largely of matters of a local and controversial character, and taste for literature appears to be common to many of its correspondents. We have looked over the papers without finding much that we have supposed would be interesting to our readers. The latest, however, contains a brief notice of the provisions of the treaty concluded between the Burmese and the British authorities. As usual, the former have been obliged to add to previous cessions of territory, Yeh, Tavoy, Tergui and Tennasserim, with all their islands and dependencies. The Hurkaru reckons among the consequences of the treaty, the security of the eastern frontier of the British possessions against further attacks by the Burmese; the possession of an important line of sea-coast, capable of being made highly valuable; and an intercourse with the Eastern Peninsula, which will lead to a further knowledge of that almost unknown country. The Burmese are spoken of as an active and intelligent people, free from the prejudices of caste, and eager for the acquisition of knowledge. These being their leading traits of character, the arts of civilization will no doubt be introduced among them with success.

Boston Patriot.

From late Foreign Journals.

Fatal Effects of Passion.—On Saturday last, two young men, brothers, of the name of J. & W. Pickles, residing at Holbeck, near this town, became engaged in a violent altercation about some insignificant matter, when the former suffered himself to be so fatally hurried away by passion, that he fell down at his brother's feet and almost instantly expired.

Leeds Mercury.

The environs of Vienna were completely laid waste by a tremendous hail storm on the 17th July. The fields, it was remarked, where there were *paragrees*, escaped without damage.

At St. Catherine-Cree church, in Leadenhall-street, London, provision is made, under the will of Sir John Gager, Lord Mayor in the year 1646, for a sermon to be preached annually on the 16th of November, in commemoration of his happy deliverance from a lion which he met in a desert as he was travelling in the Turkish dominions, which suffered him to pass unmolested. The minister is to receive 20s. for the sermon; the clerk, 2s. 6d.; and the sexton 1s. The sum of 8l. 16s. 6d. is likewise to be distributed among the poor inhabitants, pursuant to the will of Sir John.

An Old Voter.—Died, at Newtownhamilton, on the 12th instant, Mr. James Preston, of Preston's-grove, in the 104th year of his age. He retained his mental faculties till the last hour of his life; he was a most respectable, punctual, and honest man, and was never known to barter principle in any case.—He was (adds the writer) in most excellent spirits at the late election for Armagh, where he went and gave his vote (plumper,) to Colonel Verner. When it terminated, his old hoary head shook, he sighed, and said it was the first time these 71 years the side he polled for was ever outvoted. He has left a number of children and great-grandchildren.

Cork Constitution.

The following anecdote is curious, as showing how utterly ignorant the Burmese are of the customs of European warfare:—In one of the recent actions with the enemy, a wounded Burman was taken prisoner. His leg was so dreadfully shattered, that amputation was absolutely necessary to save the man's life. The operation was accordingly performed by our surgeons; but instead of being thankful for the humanity thus shown to him,

he asked when the work of mutilation would be resumed, and when his other leg (perfectly sound) and his arms were to be cut off;—thinking, no doubt, that thus the English were accustomed to treat their prisoners taken in war.

Star.

The police of Frankfurt is briskly occupied at present, in ferreting out a band of robbers, who reckon among their numbers several individuals of a higher class. Eighteen of them, as well men as women, have been arrested in different hotels and private houses, where they were occupying splendid apartments. It appears that this band intended to carry on its exploits on the banks of the Rhine, as was done at a former period by Schinderhannes and Damien Hessel.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Singular Case.—At the Institution of Mrs. Leigh in Broadway, we yesterday witnessed one of the most singular evidences of her skill in the curing of impediments in speech that can possibly be conceived. A lady from Massachusetts arrived last Saturday, and was to receive assistance of Mrs. L. on Monday morning. Having heard the patient converse in her stammering way previous to the exercise of Mrs. L.'s skill, we were perfectly satisfied that she could not speak two words in succession without giving pain to the beholder as well as to herself. The name of her native state she could not pronounce without many efforts, and then only by piece-meal when she did partially succeed. After taking instructions from Mrs. Leigh, for the short space of ten minutes, she appeared to be altogether a different being in the ease and correctness of her articulation. The patient could scarcely believe it herself. Several very difficult words and phrases were proposed to her in succession, all of which she accomplished with the greatest ease. On being desired to pronounce Massachusetts, she shook her head and expressed the impossibility of success. On the request being repeated, she made the attempt and pronounced the word with as much ease and fluency as any person could do that never had been afflicted with stammering. At this the patient looked as much surprised as those who listened to her.

We were present throughout the whole process, and can vouch for the correctness of this statement. It is, however, but another of the numerous instances that fully testify to the originality and efficacy of Mrs. Leigh's valuable discovery. There is no trick, quackery, or mystification about this process. Many of the most scientific characters of our city have borne testimony to the same opinion. We are perfectly satisfied that no other person in the country possesses the effectual cure for stammering but Mrs. Leigh and her accredited agents.—Attempts have been made by persons in several places to palm upon the community a mode of cure which has no resemblance whatever to Mrs. Leigh's system. A very considerable number of individuals, who have spent their time and money fruitlessly with such pretenders, have been obliged at last to apply to Mrs. Leigh, and in no instance have they departed from her uncured. Others again have tried to find out the secret, but that is impossible. Her general principle is original and philosophical; but her practical rules, flowing from that principle, vary with the peculiar case of each patient. Those who are cured only know what is sufficient for their own case.—Hence the impossibility of discovering Mrs. Leigh's system.

Disgraceful Transaction.—We have been requested to state, for the information of the public, and to prevent a recurrence of a similar transaction, that Benjamin J. Caldwell of Farmington, N. Y. on the morning of the 10th ult. was married to a respectable young lady of that town; since which it has been ascertained that he has a wife and two children, now living in Whitesborough, Oneida co. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair, grey eyes, and a naturally florid countenance. His peculiar tact is to ingratiate himself into the favour of those with whom he resides. As he has left this part of the country on account of the discovery of his former marriage by the connexions of the young lady to whom he resides. As he has left this part of the country on account of the discovery of his former marriage by the connexions of the young lady to whom he was last married: it has been thought best to give of him the above description, as a particular warning to the ladies. He would have been secured in the Ontario County Jail, had it not been for the foolish pity of the young lady, whom he has endeavoured to ruin. How black must be the heart of any man who will disgrace his sex by such an act of profligacy!

Rochester Album.

Dr. Preston Brown, brother of the Minister of the U. States at Paris, was shot at a place a few miles below Louisville, Kentucky, by a man engaged in a dispute with another person. The Doctor was attempting to make peace between them. He died of the wound on Friday night the 22d ultimo.

A most shocking occurrence took place on the 17th ultimo, below Louisville, on the Ohio river. Two citizens of Bour-

bon County by the names of Stone, and Mr. David Cobb, of Lexington, Kentucky, were descending the river, with about eighty negroes. A few of them rose and killed their masters, and a Mr. Davis, a hired hand, and also a Mr. Gray, a passenger, returning home to the State of Mississippi. In all, five persons were murdered. Fifty-six of the negroes remained with the boat on the Indiana shore, and those concerned in the murder, to the number of 18 or 20, fled into the country. A part of them had been taken.

Nat. Int.

A letter from Caracas, dated Aug. 28th, published in the United States Gazette of the 30th, contains the following paragraph. We take it for granted that the United States Gazette is satisfied of the truth of its contents, from having published it. It is in more views than one, a sad affair that is described by it.

[Nat. Intel.]

"I must inform you that the U. S. Charge d'Affairs, at Bogota, has been assassinated. I am not acquainted with the particulars; but the brief is, that he was in intrigue with a lady of that place, for which her brother demanded satisfaction, but was refused; he accordingly took the opportunity one day, (after Mr. Watts had been to dinner, and laid down to rest on his sofa,) stepped in and accomplished his end."

HUNTSVILLE, (ALAB.) SEPT. 8.

Great Cotton Picking.—On the 28th and 29th ult. Dr. David Moore, whose plantation is in the vicinity of this town, picked out with 27 hands, the enormous quantity of 8921 pounds of seed cotton, being an average of 330 to the hand, for the two days. Five hands, viz: Caswell, William, Lewis, Ruffin and Gilbert, picked out in two days 5100 pounds—Lewis picked in one day 237 pounds.

The Doctor assures us that the work was well done; but that the hands wrought under an unusual excitement. He added also that it was Mexican cotton, which bears very large bolls, and that it was beautifully opened.

These facts are highly favorable to that description of cotton, which we should be glad to see more generally cultivated among our planters.

Advice from various parts, states the Eastern Shore to be uncommonly unhealthy at the present period—the autumnal disease (chills and fevers) seem to rage with universal and uncommon violence. In many parts, we hear, patients are unable to procure the attentions of physicians; most of the physicians being afflicted with the prevailing diseases—we of the Times have also been pretty severely handled.

Centerville Times.

It is understood, though not yet officially announced, that John A. King, Esq. has resigned his situation as secretary of legation near the Court of St. James, and that William Beach Lawrence, esq. of this city, has been appointed his successor, who will shortly sail for England to enter upon the duties of his office. Mr. Lawrence has always been highly respected among those who know him, for his character and accomplishments. He has devoted much time to the study of the important branches of political science; and we augur favorably of his diplomatic career.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Danger at Sea.—A gentleman who arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, from Tampico, gives information that on the 6th, 7th and 8th of the present month, he was in company, off the Dry Tortugas, with the British frigate Huzzar, from Vera Cruz (via Tampico) bound to England. The frigate had on board Mr. Ward, the English Minister, and also a Mexican Minister to the Court of St. James. During that period the vessels were surrounded by water spouts, one of which came so near the frigate as to oblige her to fire an entire broadside in order to destroy it. Both vessels were considered in the most imminent danger.

Capt. Mackay, of the London Packet, arrived at New-York, states that Mr. Randolph was in London about the 15th July, and dined with Mr. King, the American Charge d'Affaires; but that he did not hear of him afterwards, and presumes he was residing in the country.

On the 22d ult. a man was killed in the streets of Cincinnati, by a blow of the fist.

A radish, weighing 15½ pounds, and measuring three feet in length and twenty-one inches in circumference, has been produced in the vicinity of Shepherd's tow, Va.

Slander.—At the fall term of the superior court for Burke county, held at Morganton last week, a case of damages for slander, (Palmer vs. Wilson,) was tried. Wilson had charged Palmer with having stolen \$500 worth of hogs from him. After ingenious and eloquent arguments from the counsel, and a luminous charge from his Hon. Judge Ruffin, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of five hundred dollars damages against the defendant.

West. Carolinian.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1826.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Methodist church in this place, on the 29th instant. The religious exercises, usual on such an occasion, will commence on the preceding day, Saturday.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

Extract of a letter to the editor, from an esteemed correspondent, dated

Lincolnton, Oct. 12, 1826.

Mr. BINGHAM: I see from some of the newspapers, that White Flint Wheat was expected by the Agricultural Society in time to sow this fall. Two years ago, a small quantity of this Wheat was obtained from Auburn, in the state of New-York, and sown in the vicinity of this place. The product has been saved; and 60 or 70 bushels of this Wheat will be sown this fall.

From careful observation, it is found that the fly has no effect on this Wheat. The straw, from the ground, to the height of from 7 to 10 inches, is part of the way solid and too hard to be affected by the fly.

The last crop of Wheat in this vicinity was very unproductive, from the dry weather in the spring. A field of 8 acres of Flint Wheat, on thin land, produced 91 doz. and 42 bushels; while a field of 18 acres of Bearded Wheat, on better land, produced 110 dozen, and only 44 bushels. A few farmers, I hope, can be furnished with the seed of White Flint Wheat next year, from this vicinity.

The first White Flint Wheat was not sown until December; last year it was sown about the first of November.

Escape.—Joseph Wear, who was brought to the Jail in this place from Lincoln, for safe keeping, made his escape from prison last Tuesday night. He was confined in irons; but by some means he freed himself from them, and escaped from the Jail without breaking bar or bolt, simply by opening the doors, as they were found unlocked in the morning. How this was effected, has not yet been ascertained. Wear was confined for breaking into the store of Mr. Ramsour, in Lincolnton, in November last; and was also charged with other high crimes. Several persons were despatched in pursuit of him; but at the time of writing this article, no intelligence had been received from them.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, speaking of the recent elections in Philadelphia, in which the old parties, it seems, were arrayed against each other, says:—"The Federalists succeeded in only seven wards of the city, and the Democrats in eight. In the Northern Liberties the Federalists, we learn, were unsuccessful in their attempts to elect the democratic candidate—owing to the greater success of the Democrats in electing the Federalist!"

Maj. Noah, in noticing the gold mines discovered near this place, exclaims—"What a fortunate state, to have gold and no corn!" But the Major is wrong—we have both gold and corn; though, we must confess, the latter is not so abundant as could be wished.

Flour is also, rather scarce, just at this time, and wagoners have the conscience to ask eight dollars per barrel for it—but they find a dull sale at that price, and move on towards Camden, where they may probably get seven dollars. Deducting from this the expense of hauling it thither, they will receive about two dollars per barrel less for their flour than could have been obtained in this place.

Political Excitement.—A most uproarious tumult recently occurred in the peaceable city of Philadelphia, at a town meeting for the nomination of a member to Congress. Such proceedings are not only disgraceful to the actors, but tend to bring discredit on our republican institutions, and to lower them in the estimation of foreigners. We hope they may have the effect of opening the eyes of the people in time to the danger which threatens; for we seriously think the signs of the times are alarming; that they bode no good to the country, but are ominous of approaching evil. If such excitement, and violence, and outrage, be exhibited at this time, when the Presidential Election is so remote, what may we not expect on its near approach? or rather, what may we not fear? Is it not, then, the duty of every good citizen, no matter what may be his political partialities, to endeavor to allay, instead of fanning the feverish excitement which a few intemperate partisans have been but too

successful in producing, and to discountenance violence and faction, as destructive of the best interests of the country?

Names.—In North-Carolina, Judge Ruffian, has sentenced to death a young man named *Rash*, for the murder of his own uncle. —*Noah's Enquirer.*

Maj. Noah has made a trifling mistake in spelling, in the above article. We have a Judge *Ruffin* in this state; but no *Ruffian* is here a Judge. Such a mistake as this, however, is hardly worth noticing, when compared with the more flagrant slips of the Major's pen.

The Cape Fear is once more in boatable order. The Steam Boat Company's boat Henry Clay, measuring 100 by 18 feet, was launched on Monday.

Fayetteville Observer.

We are requested to announce Major John A. Cameron, of this town, a candidate for a seat in the next Congress, from this district, in the place of Col. Archibald McNeil, who declines a re-election.

Governor Burton has fixed upon Friday, the 3d of November, as the day upon which an election shall be held, in this district, for a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Mangum to a seat on the Superior Court Bench. James Mebane, Esq. of Orange, and General Barringer of Wake, are the only candidates.

Raleigh Register.

It has been ascertained by Mr. Stansbury, that the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington City is found to possess the capacity of conducting the least audible whispers, in the same manner, as the famous Gallery of St. Paul's Church, London.

Upper Canada.—The population of this province is said now to be 200,000. Its internal improvements and lake navigation have increased in a large ratio. The capital expended in steamboats since 1819, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. The inhabitants are almost entirely English or American. Their habits and associations similar to those of their neighbors of the United States; and as dissimilar to those of Lower Canada as those of England and France are to each other. In the nature of things the connexion of such incongruities cannot long continue.

Boston Centinel.

In New Orleans five challenges are said to have been given in one week—four of the parties had been arrested and bound to keep the peace. In the other case powder was used, and a man shot dead, & his antagonist badly wounded.

Thomas Andrews has been convicted at Albany of an assault and battery on his mother. He is 24 years of age. The defence set up was, that he was not treated as well as the other children.

The Georgetown, S. C. Gazette, 23d Sept. says:—The small pox has been spreading for some time past, in Socastee; there are also some cases at Sandy Island.

Orleans Silk.—The editor of the Orleans Advertiser states that a specimen of the silk manufactured by Mr. David Bottom, of Ridgeway, has been shown to him, which as it respects evenness and strength, is equal if not superior to the imported Italian silk.

A shark which measured 30 feet in length, and whose liver filled 10 barrels, has been caught up the Cooscook, near Eastport (Maine.) The fish was seen to pass, and has thought to be the great Sea Serpent.

A Fine Dividend.—The stockholders of one of the Mississippi steam tow boats have received for one month during the present year a dividend of \$95 per share, which cost \$750.

Mr. Middleton, our minister, is very popular in Russia, and his countrymen receive from him all the kindness and hospitality by which he has always been distinguished, at home and abroad.

A Kentuckian named *Calm*, has gone over to Ohio in pursuit of *Storm*, a runaway slave—verifying the old proverb, that "after a storm there comes a calm."

A country lady, not a hundred miles from York, England, being told of the wigwags in America, observed, that she had read of them before, and begged to be informed whether they would bite.

The interest of the national debt, taxes paid to government, tithes, poor rates, &c. amount in Great Britain to 70 millions annually—a rate of £3 10s a year for every man, woman, and child.

The London Globe, of August 4th, says that the gold mines of Russia are situated in the Ural mountains. The most productive of the mines are, we believe, the property of individuals.—The whole produce of all of them we have

seen estimated at 400 pounds, or 14,400 lbs. about 700,000 pounds sterling (\$3,180,000) in value. If this estimate be correct, it is probable that Russia at present produces more gold than any other country in the world.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

It will have been observed by those who have read an article from Portugal, which we published yesterday, received through the English papers, that there was an appearance of disturbances in some parts of that country at the establishment of the new constitution. It was to be expected that the party of the excluded prince, in fact the hierarchical party, apprehensive of danger to the power which they have long been accustomed to exercise, and stimulated by their neighbors in Spain, would resist the establishment of a form of government which must, in the nature of things, in a very short time prove fatal to their hope of supremacy. Spain, of course, must feel very uneasy at the state of things in Portugal. The constitution which the latter nation have received, and adopted, is made in form to answer the requisitions of the Holy Alliance.—They say, that improvements in government must proceed from the Sovereign, instead of the people. Don Pedro, being at that time the legitimate Sovereign of Portugal, as well as of Brazil, made this constitution for his European subjects, and sent it to them, and then resigned the personal oversight of the latter, transferring it to his daughter. This brings the case within the letter of the law of the Holy Alliance, and of course must preclude them from taking any hostile measures to prevent the establishment of the Portuguese government.—But the monks, and the Spanish government, have a nearer and more important interest in the state of things in Portugal. They are immediately exposed to the "moral contagion" which is about to become epidemic, by inoculation, in the latter kingdom, and there is great reason to expect, if the disease of freedom does not cross the line into Spain, the Spaniards, in great numbers, will go over to Portugal, and take the infection the natural way there. This is a sad dilemma.

Criticism of a Sultan.—John Bellino, who was, with justice highly esteemed by his countrymen, the Venetians, obtained leave from the Senate to make a journey to Constantinople, in order to paint some pictures for Mahomed, the insatiate of conquest, who had made a request to the Republic to that effect. After Bellino had arrived there, and finished one, he was desired to make a representation of the beheading of John. Mahomed visited the artist while he was employed upon this piece, and complained that the neck was not like that of a trunk deprived of the head. In order to show the justice of the remark, he caused one of his slaves to be brought to the place, and beheaded in the presence of the astonished painter, who made use of every entreaty, in vain to prevent this unmanly argumentum ad hominem.

Hesperus.

Worth Makes the Man.—Themistocles, after all the honour of his life, sits down with this conclusion, "that the way to the grave is more desirable than the way to worldly honour."

THE MARKETS.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11.—Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9; Bacon, 12 1/2; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 60 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5 1/2 a 6; Iron, 5 1/2 a 7; Lard, 12 1/2; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10 1/2; prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Charlott, Oct. 13.—Cotton, 8 a 9 1/2; Corn, 65 a 75; Bacon, 15; Flour, 7 a 8; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Oct. 14.—Cotton, 8 a 8 1/2; Corn, 80 a 87; Bacon, 12 1/2 a 13; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Iron, 6 1/2 a 7; Molasses, 50 a 55; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston, Oct. 9.—Cotton, 8 a 10; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 15 a 16; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8 1/2 a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37.

North Carolina Bank Bills.—4 1/2 a 5 per cent. discount.

Georgia do.—1 1/2 a 3 per cent. discount.

MARRIED.
In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Mr. Oswald Alexander, to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Mr. James Moore.

In Lincoln county, on Tuesday, 26th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. William Fulenwider, to Miss Martha E. Hayes, daughter of John Hayes, Esq.

DIED.
In this town, on Saturday morning, Mr. Thomas B. Boyd, of the firm of J. D. Boyd & Co. about 22 years of age.

Suddenly, in this county, on the 19th inst. Mr. Richard Sharp, aged about 75 years.

In Rutherfordton, N. C. on the 8th of May last, in the 63th year of her age, Mrs. Lettice Wharey, consort of Mr. Thomas Wharey.

In Rowan, on the 8th inst. after a severe illness of eight weeks, Mr. Thomas Owen, in the 23d year of his age,—much lamented by his relatives and friends.

Also, on the 25th ult. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. Jane Duff, consort of Mr. George Duff, in the

78th year of her age. She was esteemed and respected while living, for her many excellent qualities; and her death is much regretted by all acquainted with her.

In Morganton, on the 5th inst. in the 25th year of his age, Crpt. Hugh Tate Newland. In the death of this truly valuable young man, the society in which he lived has sustained an irreparable loss. He was an example of honour, industry and conciliatory deportment. The deceased was a member of a Military School in Morganton, and his fellow-members paid to his memory the honors of a military burial.

Town Lots, Negroes, MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; a nong them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands: live stock, viz:—Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws, nails, a large new French Burr Mill-Stone, a few sulky, and a gig some worn, wagons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not, among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestably the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some iron castings, &c.; together with a large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of 1 and 2 years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON, HENRY FULENWIDER, } Ex'rs.
Lincolnton, Oct. 7, 1826.—4c7.

Notice.

ON Thursday, the ninth day of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Gen. George Graham, deceased, seventeen likely negroes, men, women, and children; a stock of Cattle and Hogs;—two likely young Mares, an excellent Wagon, and a quantity of Corn and Fodder. The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. The negroes will be sold on the first day of sale.

W. E. M'REE, W. M. BOSTWICK, } Adm'rs
Oct. 17, 1826.—3c6.

Mrs. E. Levison,

RETURNS her thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which she has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. She is now removed directly opposite Dr. Johnson's, where she will be better prepared to do all kinds of Millinery and Mantuamaking. Customers may depend on having their work neatly executed and with despatch.

The latest and neatest fashions are daily expected from the north.

N. B. Old Leghorns cleaned and pressed equal to new. 104.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "PERCIVAL & BOAG," (Wholesale Druggists,) was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of June last.

The business will be in future conducted by the subscribers, who have formed a Copartnership under the firm of W. S. BOAG & CO.

W. S. BOAG & CO. take this opportunity of naming their intention to do business only for Cash, or Town acceptances at four months.

WM. S. BOAG, J. A. JOHNSON, SAM'L. W. BOAG.
Charleston, Sept. 1826. 6c106

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 3d of November next, at the dwelling house of the late Phineas Alexander, all the perishable property of the deceased, consisting of his crop of corn and cotton, farming utensils, stock, coopering tools, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known. Due attendance will be given, by A. W. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Oct. 12th, 1826.—2c104.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday, the first day of November next, in the town of Charlotte, all the Store Goods belonging to the estate of Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased. The stock consists of an excellent assortment of fresh goods. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; and the sale will continue from day to day, until all is sold.

J. SMITH, Adm'r.
Oct. 6, 1826.—4c05

Public Sale

Of Windsor Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.

BEING about to close my business in this place, I shall sell, at Public Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Superior Court in November next, my stock on hand, consisting of 10 dozen Windsor Chairs, 3 Settees, 10 Bedsteads, both high and low posts, and an excellent new big-road Wagon. Persons in want of any of the above articles, will do well to take advantage of the above sale, as after that time my shop will be closed. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security, will be required. For all sums under eight dollars, cash will be demanded.

WM. CULVERHOUSE.
Charlotte, Oct. 3, 1826.—5c06

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of Sept. last, a small, dark bay Horse, blind in his right eye. He broke out of stable in Charlotte, and probably is still in that neighbourhood. Any person that will give me information where I can get him, will be paid for his trouble.

G. W. SPEARS.
Concord, Oct. 10, 1826
2c104.

Notice.

THE subscribers qualified at the last County Court of Mecklenburg, as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Col. James Porter, of said county. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make their demands known to either of the executors, within the time prescribed by law;—those indebted to the estate, will come forward and make settlement.

* JOHN S. PORTER, } Ex'rs.
WM. DAVIDSON, }
October 6, 1826.—5c44

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 1, 1826.

Alday Jubial, Altom Jesse S., Alexander Robert, Arney Jacob.

Brisending Young 2, Baudy John, Black William, Bringle Caspin, Ballard James, Bates William, Boyd Robert, Beam Seater, Bennet William, Butts Jacob, Bradshaw John.

Cogshell James C., Clerk and Master in Equity, Clerk of the Superior Court 2, Gline John, Cline Henry 2, Callis Daniel G., Craig William, Carpenter Samuel, Carpenter John 3, Carpenter Joseph 2.

Duffie John, Davis Edward, Darr Andrew, Dickson James.

Espy Joseph, Elam Thomas, Elam Edward, Fulbright William, Fullenwider Jacob 2, Fullenwider H. & J., Fike Miss Rachel, Ford John, Ferguson Thomas.

Grigg Mrs. Sally, Goodson Abner, Gray Samuel.

Howard Joseph, Hill James, Howsly Stephen, Hedick David, Howser Joseph, Huffman George, Harry Maj. B. J., Hoke & Forney, Harmon John, Hoyl Adam, Harris James, Harmon Andrew, Hoyles Margaret, Hoss Peter or Henry.

Irley Joshua M., James Ulian, Jones William, Jones Thomas H.

Long John 2, Lowe Thomas, Launts Jacob.

Martin Abram, Miers Henry, Mauny Jacob, Mickle Peter.

Neal Robert.

Petrie John, Phillips B. H.

Quickle Michael.

Ramsy Robert, Robinson Miss Mary Ann, Rector Henry, Rector Silas, Roach Joseph, Rudisil Jonas, Rabb Judash, Ramsour David.

Spurlin Mrs. Elizabeth, Sheriff of Lincoln, Slogic Christian, Spratt Catesy 2, Smith Jeremiah, Speagle Michael.

Thomas Robert & Samuel, Tittman John, Tucker William.

Whitesides Thomas, Ward Harting, William Samuel, Wilkerson John, Wetherspoon William, Wetherspoon James, Whitesides John, Wells Isaac, Wells Isaac, Willis John 2, Williams Frederick, Wilson Andrew.

Yount Ann.

3c104 D. REINHARDT, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 30, 1826.

Charlotte Axim, Hannah Alexander, James Ames 4, Ephraim Alexander, Charles Avent, James Alexander, James D. Armond, Captain William Alexander, Julius Alexander.

B. Mrs. Ann Bennett, William Baird, John Bird, Daniel Bivens, Benjamin Bincham, Daniel Button, Elizabeth Banker.

C. Robert Caldwell, sen. Duncan Campbell, Robert A. Caldwell, David Chambers, Robert Campbell, James Cunningham, Jean Caldwell, Vincent Cox, George Campbell, Betsey Crick, John Cagle, Jesse Cathey, Lydda Cockburn, Job Canon, Andrew Clark.

D. R. I. Dinkins, Wilson B. Davidson, John Davidson, jr. John N. Davis, Gen. E. Davidson, Walter Davis, John Dow 2, Charles Dennis, Allen Dearmon, James Dougherty, Rachel Campbell.

F. William Flinn 3, Adley O. Flaniken, Doct. Stephen Fox, Tobias Fraley, Peter Fite.

G. George A. Gray, Capt. John P. Green, Brittain Garrard, William Goforth.

H. Alfred Harris, Alexander Hodge, Thomas Hux, Samuel Holding, John B. Henderson, Carnes D. Henderson, Solomon Harris, Stephen Hargett, Elam Hunter, Mrs. S. Horton, Henry Hewer, Jacob Hill, John Hammonds, Valentine Hipp, John Hipp.

J. Samuel Jamison, William Jamison 2, John Jenkins, Wiley Jones, Thomas A. Jerome.

K. Capt. Wm. M. Karr, Ephraim Kendrick, Mrs. Jincey Kennedy.

L. William Lucky 2, Samuel Lowrie, Mrs. Mary Lees, John Little.

M. Mrs. Rachel McLure, John Moss, William McNeely, Roderick McAulay, John Mason, William C. McCormick, John McFarlon, James Miller 2, Rev. George Moore, James McLeary, Patrick McKelrick, Samuel L. Markarens, William Maxwell, Benjamin Morrow, Gen. L. Mary, Wm. H. McLeary, Rev. Malcom McPherson 2, John Montgomery, Andrew Mealin, Donald A. McGill, Measey Murphy.

N. Thomas Napier 2, Rebecca Napier, Parmelia Newby.

O. Nathan Orr 2, James T. G. Orr, John H. Orr, 2.

P. W. B. Porter, Maj. John S. Porter, Polly Perry, Gideon Perry, Wm. Pardue, Samuel J. P. Perry, William Price.

R. Peter L. Ross, Sempronius Russ, John Rogers, Joseph Reed, Carnes H. Robinson, Wilson Rogers, James B. Robertson, Ezekiel Robison, Andrew Rea.

S. Robert Sloan, Sheriff of Mecklenburg, George Simons, John Stephens, Martin Shoffner, Secretary Palanx Lodge, Mary M. Springs, Elijah B. Seltzer, E. & H. Stewart.

T. J. G. Torrence, Henry J. Trexler 2, John Thomas, Wm. Thompson, Henry Trexler 2, V. Richard Vincent.

W. Joseph Wilson 5, James Wilson 2, John Wentz, Rev. Jno. M. Wilson, Wm. J. Wilson, Lydia Wallace, William Wynens, Robert Watson, Samuel F. Wilson, Samuel Wilson, John Wilson.

3c104 WM. SMITH, P. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Scientific.

From Dick's Christian Philosopher.

ACOUSTIC TUNNELS.

By means of the inventions just now adverted to, when brought to perfection, mankind may be enabled to transport themselves to every region of the globe, with a much greater degree of rapidity than has hitherto been attained. By the help of the microscope, we are enabled to contemplate the invisible worlds of life, and by the telescope we can penetrate into regions far beyond the range of the unassisted eye. By the arts of Writing and Printing we can communicate our sentiments, after a certain lapse of time, to every quarter of the world. In the progress of human knowledge and improvement, it would obviously be of considerable importance *could we extend the range of the human voice*, and communicate intelligence to the distance of a thousand miles, in the course of tow or three hours; or could we hold an occasional conversation with a friend at the distance of 20 or 30 miles. From experiments which have been already made, in reference to the conveyance of sound, we have some reason to believe, that such objects may not be altogether unattainable. It has been long known, that wood is a good conductor of sound. If a watch be laid on the one end of a long beam of timber, its beating will be distinctly heard, on applying the ear to the other end, though it could not be heard at the same distance through the air. In "Nicholson's Philosophical Journal," for February, 1803, Mr. E. Walker describes a simple apparatus, connected with a speaking trumpet, by means of which, at the distance of 17½ feet, he held a conversation with another, in whispers too low to be heard through the air at that distance. When the ear was placed in a certain position, the words were heard as if they had been spoken by an invisible being within the trumpet. And what rendered the deception still more pleasing, the words were more distinct, softer, and musical, than if they had been spoken through the air.

About the year 1750, a merchant of Cleves, named Jorissen, who had become almost totally deaf, sitting one day near a harpsichord, while some one was playing, and having a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the bowl of which rested against the body of the instrument, he was agreeably and unexpectedly surprised to hear all the notes in the most distinct manner. By a little reflection and practice, he again obtained the use for his valuable sense; for he soon learned, by means of a piece of hard wood, one end of which he placed against his teeth, while another person placed the other on his teeth, to keep up a conversation, and to be able to understand the least whisper. In this way, two persons who have stopped their ears may converse with each other, when they hold a long stick or a series of sticks, between their teeth, or rest their teeth against them. The effect is the same, if the person who speaks rests the stick against his throat, or his breast, or when one rests the stick which he holds in his teeth against some vessel into which the other speaks; and the effect will be the greater, the more the vessel is capable of tremulous motion. These experiments demonstrate the facility with which the softest whispers may be transmitted. Water too, is found to be a good conductor of sound. Dr. Franklin assures us, that he has heard under water, at the distance of half a mile, the sound of two stones struck against each other. It has been also observed, that the *velocity* of sound is much greater in solid bodies than in the air. By a series of experiments, instituted for the purpose of determining this point, Mr. Chladni found that the velocity of sound, in certain solid bodies, is 16 or 17 times as great as air.

But what has a more particular bearing on the object hinted at as above, is, the experiments lately made by Mr. Biot, "On transmission of sound through air, in very long tubes." These experiments were made by means of long cylindrical pipes which were constructed for conduits and aqueducts to embellish the city of Paris. With regard to the *velocity* of sound, it was ascertained that, "its transmission through cast iron is 10½ times as quick as through air." The pipes by which he wished to ascertain at what distance sounds are audible, were 1,039 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs in length. M. Biot was stationed at the end of this series of pipes, and Mr. Martin, a gentleman assisting in the experiments, at the other. They heard the lowest voice, so as perfectly to distinguish the words, and to keep up a conversation on all the subjects of the experiments. "I wished," says M. Biot,

"to determine the point at which the human voice ceases to be audible, but could not accomplish it: words spoken low as when we whisper a secret in another's ear, were heard and understood; so that not to be heard there was but one resource, that of not speaking at all. This mode of conversing with an invisible neighbor, is so singular, that we cannot help being surprised; even though acquainted with the cause. Between a question and answer the interval was not greater than was necessary for the transmission of sound. For Mr. Martin and me, at the distance of 1,030 yards, this time was about 5½ seconds." Reports of a pistol fired at one end occasioned a considerable explosion at the other. The air was driven out of the pipe with sufficient force to give the hand a smart blow, to drive light substances out of it to the distance of half a yard, and to extinguish a candle, though it was 1,039 yards distance from the place where the pistol was fired. A detailed account of these experiments may be seen in *Nicholson's Phil. Journal for October, 1811*. Don Gantier, the inventor of the Telegraph, suggested also the method of conveying articulate sounds to a great distance. He proposed to build horizontal tunnels, widening at the remote extremity, and found, that, at the distance of 400 fathoms, or nearly half a mile, the ticking of a watch could be heard far better than close to the ear. He calculated, that a series of such tunnels would convey a message 900 miles in an hour.

From the experiments now stated, it appears highly probable, that sounds may be conveyed to an indefinite distance. If a man can converse with another at the distance of nearly three quarters of a mile, by means of the softest whisper, there is every reason to believe, that they could hold a conversation at the distance of 30 or 40 miles; provided the requisite tunnels were constructed for this purpose. The latter case does not appear more wonderful than the former. Were this point fully determined by experiments conducted on a more extensive scale, a variety of interesting effects would follow, from a practical application of the results. A person at one end of a large city, at an appointed hour, might communicate a message, hold a conversation with his friend, at another; friends in neighboring, or even in distant towns, might hold an occasional correspondence by articulate sounds, and recognize each other's identity by their tones of voice. In the case of sickness, accident, or death, intelligence could thus be instantly communicated, and the tender sympathy of friends immediately exchanged. A clergyman sitting in his own room in Edinburgh, were it at any time expedient, might address a congregation in Musselsburg, or Dalkeith, or even in Glasgow. He might preach the same sermon to his own church, and the next hour to an assembly forty miles distant. And, surely, there could be no valid objection to trying the effects of an *invisible preacher* on a Christian audience. On similar principles, an apparatus might be constructed for augmenting the strength of the human voice, so as to make it extend its force to an assembled multitude of several scores of thousands; and the utility of such a power, when the mass of mankind are once thoroughly aroused to attend to rational and religious instruction, may be easily conceived. In short, intelligence respecting every important discovery, occurrence and event, might thus be communicated through the extent of a whole kingdom, within the space of an hour after it had taken place.

Let none imagine that such a project is either chimerical or impossible. M. Biot's experiment is decisive, so far as it goes; and the *softest whisper*, without any diminution of its intensity, may be communicated to the distance of nearly three quarters of a mile; and there is nothing but actual experiment wanting to convince us, that the ordinary tones of the human voice may be conveyed to at least twenty times that distance. We are just now acting on a similar principle, in distributing illumination through large cities. Not thirty years ago, the idea of lighting our apartments by an invisible substance, produced at an invisible distance, would have been considered as chimerical and as impossible to be realized, as the idea of two persons conversing together, by articulate sounds, at such a distance. It appears no more wonderful, that we should be able to *hear* at the distance of five or six miles, than that we should be enabled to see objects at that distance by the telescope, as distinctly as if we were within a few yards of them. Both are the effects of those principles and laws which the Creator has interwoven with the system of the material world; and when man has discovered the mode of their operation, it remains with himself

to apply them to his necessities. What the telescope is to the eye, acoustic tunnels would be to the ear; and thus, those senses on which our improvement in knowledge and enjoyment chiefly depends, would be gradually carried to the utmost perfection of which our station on earth will permit. And, as to the expense of constructing such communications for sound, the *tenth part* of the millions of money expended in the twenty two years war, in which we were lately engaged, would in all probability, be more than sufficient for distributing them, in numerous ramifications, through the whole Island of Great Britain. Even although such a project were partially to fail of success, it would be a far more honorable and useful national undertaking, than that which now occupies the attention of the despots on the continent of Europe, and might be accomplished with far less expenditure either of blood or of money. Less than the fourth part of a million of pounds would be sufficient for trying an experiment of this kind on an extensive scale; and such a sum is considered as a mere item, when fleets and armies are to be equipped for carrying destruction through sea and land. When will the war-madness cease its rage? When will men desist from the work of destruction, and employ their energies and their treasures in the cause of human improvement? The most chimerical projects that were ever suggested by the most enthusiastic visionary are not half so ridiculous and *degrading* to the character of man, as those ambitious and despotic schemes would be, in which the powers of the earth in all ages have been chiefly engaged.—But, on this topic, it is needless to enlarge till more extended experiments shall have been undertaken.

PORTRAITURE.

THE HYPOCRITE.

FROM THE DEVONSHIRE AMERICAN.

Jonathan Jenkinson is one of those close, screwing, avaricious men, who think they can never have enough of the world; and who become more greedy of gain, the nearer they approach the end of life, when riches to them will be of no value. Having lived 65 years in the world and missed no opportunity of driving a good bargain, he is well known to all sorts of people—to the poor and unfortunate, as a man who has driven them to the abyss of ruin—to jockeys, as one who has out-jockeyed them—and to the wise and honest, as an object to be cautiously guarded against. His neighbors call him *Skinning Jock*.

The character of Skinning Jock is not a singular one. You may find the original in many a town, village, and neighborhood, to which the likeness, we are going to draw, will answer as well as portraits generally do to their original. It is therefore for the sake of convenience, and not for the want of materials, that we have chosen the singular number in sketching the life of a *once-a-week* Christian.

Skinning Jock is a member of the church militant; and his whole character militates against the sacred nature of his profession—except a man may be a periodical christian, a sheep every Sunday, and a goat every other day in the week. Skinning Jock is a very regular attendant at church; rain or shine, blow high or blow low, his corner of the pew is never vacant. Whatever gravity of deportment, whatever length of face, is necessary to those who are christians once a week, Skinning Jock knows how to assume it all in the most perfect degree. Indeed they say, that the length of his face is in exact proportion to the number and magnitude of his sins—and that his neighbors can calculate, to a good degree of certainty, the transgressions he has been guilty of the past week, by the longitude of his Sunday's face. Accordingly when he appeared at church, last Easter Sunday, with a visage lengthened beyond all ordinary occasions, those, who sat next him, did not scruple to declare, that he must have been singularly fortunate in the sins of the past week; and so it turned out, for he had lent \$10,000 at 30 per cent. interest, and foreclosed a mortgage which drove an honest man to distraction, scattered his children abroad, and sent his wife to a premature grave.

Skinning Jock is so engaged through the week in buying, selling, and getting gain, that he has no time for family prayers, or the duties of the closet. These are all put off till the following Sunday—or rather, till Saturday evening—for Skinning Jock, in order to have ample time for wiping out old scores, commences his sabbath the evening before. At early candle-light the busy cares of the world stop short,

and the sacred duties of religion are drawn in by the head and shoulders. No premeditation, no time is allowed to divest the mind gradually of worldly pursuits, and take away the image of Mammon, before it admits that of the Cross. The portals of holy time are closed upon the world, and though the citadel may still be in possession of the myrmidons of fraud and avarice, the outer walls at least are manned with the guards of the Cross, or with those that wear its livery.

As soon as the darkness of Saturday evening begins, nothing is seen in the household of Skinning Jock, which would lead you to imagine that he had any hold upon the world, or the world upon him. You would suppose he had washed from his hand the last particle of earth, shook of the fogs from his feet, and divested himself completely of every thing which would retard his flight to heaven. His family are called around him; improper conversation is hushed; profane looks are excluded; and even the interest table is laid on the shelf, as incompatible with the strictness of Sabbathal duties. The evening is passed in reading good books and in pious conversation, with now and then a lamentation over the sins of the world—the hard-heartedness of the impenitent—and the wretched condition of backsliders. Having spent the evening in this edifying manner, Skinning Jock spreads before him his well saved quarto bible, and after reading a chapter with a suitable tone of gravity, in a very long address to heaven, brings up the rear of his neglected duties.

It is really worth one's while to observe the deportment of Skinning Jock on a *communion day*; to notice the gravity wherewith he attends to the exhortations of the clergyman; the looks of devout fervor which he glances to heaven with one eye, while with the other he cannot help surveying the congregation, to see whether they take notice of his devotion; and to mark the audible, long-drawn sighs, which he sends from his bosom, partly as an atonement for his sins, and partly as a notification to the world of his weekly repentance. When the cup is administered, you would think, from the long, deep draught he takes, that he intended completely to wash down the sins that he had accumulated since the last communion; and if you would judge so from the copiousness of the draught, you would be strengthened in the opinion by a certain convulsive motion of his throat, as if the consecrated liquor, aware of the foulness of the hypocrite, stopped in the passage, and required a strong effort to force it down. But it goes down, and after it Skinning Jock returns to the world to increase the multitude of his transgressions.

Notwithstanding, the craving, covetous, all-skinning disposition of Jock Jenkinson, he is surprisingly liberal on some *great occasions*. On these examples of his munificence, "like angels' visits, are few and far between." That constant, active benevolence, which does most good by being directed to minor objects, he is never known to practise. And when he does make an effort to give, it is done merely to astonish the world, and gain "a name to live" when he is dead. He is one of those men, who spend their lives in plundering their fellow creatures, and in the end *endow a church* with the spoils. Agreeably to this character, Skinning Jock is reported to have made his will, the principal bequest of which is, (to use his own words) \$20,000 to the town of —, to erect a temple to Almighty God, on this express condition, that a man shall stand in the steeple tower, and proclaim every day with a speaking trumpet—"Jonathan Jenkinson bequeathed twenty thousand dollars for the erection of this church."—In addition to this, we would recommend, that a marble slab be placed in some conspicuous place in the inside, with the following inscription:

SACRED
To the Memory
Of Jonathan Jenkinson,
Commonly called Skinning Jock;
Who
Spent a long life
In defrauding his fellow creatures,
And grinding the face
Of the poor,
And, at the close of it,
Left a part of the spoils of his iniquity
To erect this temple to—
Almighty God?
No!
But to gain a name
Among future generations,
Or
To appease the names
Of those victims of his avarice and hypocrisy,
Who seemed at his last hour,
To stand before him,
And with spectral hands
Point to their plundered possessions!
Pious Reader,
Darest thou lift up thy soul to heaven,
In a temple
Resting on the pillars
Of Cruelty, Injustice, and
Oppression?

DEBUTORY.

There never was a nation whose several sections formed so complete a whole, as those of the United States. There is scarcely an article necessary to the comforts or luxuries of life, that is not furnished by some one section to the others, in return for which the products of another section is received. One section raises cotton and rice, and another builds ships and furnishes seamen to convey them to market; one section is commercial, another agricultural, and another manufacturing; one raises cotton, another spins it; while a third cultivates the earth, with its products furnishes food for the cultivator and spinner of cotton; all which passes from one to the other free of duties, and almost at the original cost. The varieties of climate are equal to those of the business of life, and enable a citizen to leave a tropical, enjoy a temperate, and almost a frigid climate, in summer, without leaving his own country. What inducements to the people of the different sections to remain united! Let disunion take place, and neither section could be independent. The north would want the cotton and rice of the south, and the south would want the ships and provisions of the north. We repeat, as a whole, the U. S. form the most complete and independent nation, in nature as well as politics, on earth.

Baltimore Patriot.

Massachusetts is about to enjoy the honor of putting into operation the first rail-road in this country. There is an immense ledge of beautiful granite in the town of Quincy, from which the Bunker Hill Monument Association intend to draw the materials for the construction of their monument. It was found that a rail-way from Quincy to the water's edge, would be of great public advantage, and accordingly an act of incorporation was procured, and the rail-road commenced in May last. Its whole length is about three miles. It has a stone foundation, so as to resist the frost, and the top timbers are faced with iron, on which the rail-road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished. Contracts for the delivery of the granite in Boston have already been made. The liberality and public spirit of a company of the citizens of Boston have supplied the means for the formation of this valuable work.

Nat. Journal.

Court of Errors.—Mr. Griffin, of Utica, this morning concluded his argument for the defendant in Error, in the two cases in which the Bank of Utica is Plaintiff in Error, and was followed by Judge Platt on behalf of the Bank.

The question involved in these cases is of serious importance to the banks of this state. It is to settle the principle, whether the practice which they have uniformly adopted, of allowing only 360 days in a year, in discounting notes, does not fall within the provisions of the statute of usury. The Supreme Court decided against the bank. A special verdict having been found, the simple question of law is now before the highest tribunal of the state, on the writ of error, and their decision will be the law of the land.

Evening Post.

American Woollen Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments of Gott and Hirst are the two largest in England, producing weekly about 7000 yards of Broadcloth.—About the same quantity is now weekly manufactured by only eight, out of the many Factories that have been put in operation in New England, and three other establishments are in a state of forwardness, the buildings having been erected and some of the Machinery put in operation, that will manufacture about 9000 yards of Broadcloth per week. It becomes a question then of serious consideration whether, in this stage of our Cloth Manufactures, any other steps shall be taken to secure to our Manufactures the markets of this country.

Boston Gaz.

Walking.—There are few general directions given by physicians which are so commonly misunderstood, and imperfectly followed, as the injunction to free exercise—to walk out daily, and to allow no state of the weather to interrupt the regularity of this exercise. It is not the mere circumstance of walking which can give any vigor to the frame or strength to the digestive functions.—Walking is the means of effecting a certain object, and this last it is that promises the general benefit of exercise. It is by this means we wish to quicken and invigorate circulation, and give action to the functions of the skin.—to give a start to the blood and produce a general perspiration. These two purposes effected, digestion is improved, the bowels kept in order, the equilibrium of the circulation preserved, the mind invigorated, and all the powers of the system strengthened; general health therefore is the consequence, and without those effects of walking, the general health will decline.

Med. Bot.